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THE KEYSTONE

Defender

DL. 1 No. 6

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

AUGUST 1952

A New Slant on Recruiting

BELIEVING THAT the average person shies away from Civil Defense because he believes he will be "stuck" with meetings and frequent demands on his time forever after, Admiral John V. McElduff, CD Director of Delaware County, has established what he calls "The Civil Defense Reserve" in his County.

"We condense all our training so that it takes anywhere from two weeks to the maximum of one month to train each Civil Defense worker," he explained. "When the training is completed, the volunteer takes the Loyalty Oath, receives an armband and an ID card, and is assigned his or her Civil Defense Emergency Station.

"The point is that then they go home," continues Admiral McElduff, "with the understanding that nothing more will be expected of them until an emergency occurs, except that they must notify us of change of address."

The trained member of each family is expected to enlist the other members of his family in the training program so that they, too, will become members of the Civil Defense Reserve.

"In this way," the Director continued, "We expect to have a high percentage of our population trained within a very short time so that if the attack occurs they will know *at least*:

- a) How to stay alive;
- b) Where to report for Emergency duty;
- c) When to go there;
- d) What to do when they get there.

Following out the same theory that people are reluctant to accept CD responsibility because they see no end to it, the Rotation System is being applied to Council members.

Each member has at least one Deputy. At the end of a year's service, the Chief turns his job over to his

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RED CROSS AND CIVIL DEFENSE

THE ROLE of the American National Red Cross in Civil Defense was clearly set forth in document 121/5, dated March 31, 1950, issued by the National Security Resources Board, and agreed to by Mr. John R. Steelman, Chairman of the NSRB, and General George C. Marshall, then President of the American Red Cross. The document reads as follows:

"The non-governmental phases of responsibility for natural disaster relief are discharged by the Red Cross, under authority of an Act of Congress. This responsibility pertains to disasters such as floods, tornadoes, fires, earthquakes,

and epidemics which occur in peacetime as well as in wartime. In addition, to services in disaster, the Red Cross has traditionally provided public education in home care of the sick, first aid, and other health protective measures.

"The protection and care of families and individuals subjected to enemy attack is a basic responsibility of all Governmental groups. It is expected that volunteer agencies participating in Civil Defense, including the Red Cross, will serve under the general direction of responsible Governmental agencies. . . .

"The American National Red Cross has agreed to *assist to the extent of its ability** in the development and operation of a program of civil defense on national, state, and local levels, in the following specific phases:

- 1) Training civil defense workers and the general public in first aid;
- 2) Training in home care of the sick and injured, and nurses' aid activities;
- 3) Provision of food, clothing, and temporary shelter on a mass care basis during an immediate emergency period;
- 4) Participation in a wartime nationwide blood program;
- 5) Making available to Civil Defense its existing organized chapter volunteers and resources.

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PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER PHOTO

In Philadelphia, a city of over two million people, nearly everyone responded quickly to the first Test Alert.

(See p. 8 for story)

FROM THE STATE COUNCIL

By DR. RICHARD GERSTELL, *Director*

VARIOUS QUESTIONS come up so frequently that I would like to answer them publicly for all, through the Keystone Defender.

Mobile Support Columns

Mobile Support columns as mentioned in the State Law, apply ONLY to those equipped, manned, and operated by the State.

It is hoped that a great many Mobile teams, such as Rescue, Welfare, Medical, etc., are being formed throughout the State to aid stricken communities, wherever they may be. However, compensation such as outlined in State Council of Civil Defense Act of 1951, travel expenses, etc., refers only to STATE Mobile Support columns, which at this time are not being contemplated.

Compensation

We are well aware of the need for compensation for injury in Civil Defense exercises and tests. There is at present no such compensation in the State Civil Defense law. Those who feel such compensation to be necessary, should start NOW persuading their local representatives to vote for Civil Defense compensation at the next session of the Legislature. We can get it if the representatives are persuaded that it is really wanted throughout the Commonwealth; it will probably be turned down again if they do NOT think so. You, in the counties, cities, townships and boroughs, must make your opinion felt throughout the next few months, before the law-

makers reconvene, if we are to progress on this problem.

It is unlikely that there will ever be any form of Federal compensation for pre-attack injury.

Medical Stockpiles

1650 Medical Aid Stations have been ordered for Pennsylvania (See Keystone Defender No. 2 for itemized list of contents). There will be a minimum of ONE FOR EACH COUNTY. Each unit is to care for 750-1000 casualties. It is planned that these units will tide communities over for the first 8-12 hours after an attack. These are State-owned.

In addition, there are to be *Eight Federal Medical Stockpiles in Pennsylvania*.

The Federal Government is now leasing storage depots in eight locations in this State; these are so located that there is to be a stockpile within four hours of any spot in the Commonwealth. These Federal stockpiles will include:

- a) Same type of equipment as Medical Aid Stations;
- b) Base Hospital equipment;
- c) Mobile Auxiliary Support Hospital Equipment.

Bell and Light System

Industries and utilities must go onto the Bell and Light system at their own expense. The State Council of Civil Defense will install B and L in selected hospitals; those not selected may have the system installed at cost. (See Keystone Defender No. 3 for details of the system.)

Generally speaking, B & L will not go into towns under 5000 population, except under very special circumstances, unless the local community wants to pay for it; in communities over 5000 the State will pay for outlets primarily for:

Civil Defense offices
Police Headquarters
Fire Headquarters
Hospitals

It is definitely NOT going into industry at State expense.

* * *

STAFF COLLEGE

C. D. Staff College, at Olney, Md., convenes new classes:

Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28; Oct. 5, 12, 19, 26;
Nov. 2

Write directly to the school if you wish to enroll.

Building Owner's Liability and Shelter

(Excerpts from FCDA Administration Bulletin No. 80)

A number of inquiries have been received concerning the liability a private building owner assumes when he grants Civil Defense officials permission to designate the premises as a Shelter. The problem is not that of injuries in an actual attack, for which there would be no liability, but rather injuries resulting from negligent maintenance and unsafe conditions, i.e., improperly lighted hallways, defects in the floor, rickety stairways, etc.

The purpose of Advisory Bulletin 80 is to make available such information on this question as has been gathered by FCDA's General Counsel's office.

The General Public

By reason of the fact that this nation has never experienced an air attack, there are no court decisions on the subject of tort liability of the occupant or owner of a private building to a member of the public who uses the building as a shelter. Articles published during the last war on this subject, however, reveal a uniform opinion: members of the general public using a building solely for a shelter have a status of gratuitous licensee. Gratuitous licensees are those persons who enter for their own convenience, pleasure, or advantage the premises of another, by permission expressed or implied. Such persons take the premises as they find it—no duty is imposed on the owner or occupier to provide against danger or accidents resulting from the unsafe condition of the premises, except that notice must be given the licensee of hidden dangers which are known to the owner or occupier.

It is concluded, therefore, that owners or occupiers need have little fear of the consequences of possible law suits from members of the general public who may use the premises as shelter, as long as hidden dangers are pointed out, and as long as the owners or occupiers refrain from willfully or recklessly harming such persons.

Business Invitees

A person who is on the premises for a purpose which is beneficial to the owner or occupier is known as a business invitee. With respect to him, it is the universal rule that the premises must be maintained in a reasonably safe condition. No additional hardship is assumed, therefore, if a business

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

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Free subscriptions to this publication may be obtained by writing to the State Council of Civil Defense, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Penna. Address: Miss Alison Raymond, Editor.

DEPARTMENT STORE PLANNING

(Based on a Department Store Guide prepared by Pittsburgh and Allegheny County CD Office)

IN THE EVENT of a national emergency, department stores need to be highly organized to protect both the public in their stores, and their employees. Because stores have special problems, the following three points should be particularly noted:

Fire

- a) Unusual quantities of flammable material are present;
- b) Traffic, especially on the street floor, is congested.

Population

- a) Greater proportion of transients than of store personnel;
- b) Probability of panic and hysteria on the part of a "floating" and untrained population.

Theft

- a) Money, as well as goods, would be accessible and easily pilfered.

Bearing in mind the need to "provide the maximum protection in the shortest time, with the least cost" (Pittsburgh's CD slogan) the following steps should be taken, *and can be taken NOW*, by all stores, regardless of their size or budget:

- 1) Post Shelter signs throughout the store;
- 2) Establish a control system, so that whoever is in charge can reach each floor and department quickly by either phone or courier in case the phones are out;
- 3) Appoint floor Wardens, with adequate assistants to lead and control terrified customers;
- 4) Appoint Fire Crews and train them thoroughly;
- 5) Appoint Police personnel to prevent looting and handle crowds;
- 6) Send selected employees to Red Cross Instructor's courses, so that they can train additional employees;
- 7) Provide at least two trained First Aiders on each floor;
- 8) Send a man to the Rescue School at Ogontz, Pa., so that he may return and train a store team. If the building is wholly or partly destroyed, you may badly need a team trained to save the people buried under debris;
- 9) Plan evacuation procedures for the whole store, getting people to Shelter Areas;
- 10) Hold periodic combined drills of all protective services;
- 11) Hold periodic store communications drills;
- 12) Provide additional First Aid supplies, supplementary fire-fighting equipment, and portable emergency lighting (not necessarily fancy);
- 13) Make some provision for the protection and duplication of vital records;
- 14) Tie-in with local CD planning regarding Warning, Transportation, Welfare, etc.

Upon declaration of a National Emergency or increased world tension.

provision should be made to employ additional security guards, increase fire protection and fire guards, and accelerate the completion of all the above steps. But never let us forget, we MAY NOT GET ANY WARNING WHATSOEVER; the strike could come the middle of next week with no prior indications at all, quite possibly in the middle of some busy shopping day.

Every one of the projects listed above would be valuable in any kind of disaster. They are common sense insurance measures; they are imperative Civil Defense planning; they will add little to your budget.

In the July Keystone Defender appears an account of the CD Training School at Ogontz, Pa. For only \$23.00 a week (for living costs) stores and business establishments can have one of their own men thoroughly trained not only in fire-fighting and rescue techniques but also in *how to teach* these techniques to the remainder of the employees.

Store management will be responsible for many lives if disaster strikes. The measures indicated here would, with little cost, greatly minimize panic, loss of life, and loss of property.



Customers in Gimbel's Store, Philadelphia, are cleared from the street floor during a citywide Test Alert.

GOOD NEWS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

FOUR HUNDRED and fifty miles of emergency-type pipe line units to supply water for fire-fighting and other vital services are being stockpiled this year by FCDA in critical target areas across the nation.

Each unit includes 3,500 feet of pipe in 20-foot sections; it also includes about 200 parts, such as pump, tee, couplings, gate valves, pipe caps—each unit can be speedily handled by 15-man crews. FCDA engineers say that the units can be laid on the ground by the thousands of feet within a remarkably short time to draw water from brooks, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs.

Two men can easily handle a pipe section, which weighs about 10 pounds to the foot, is eight inches in diameter, and is made of #12 gauge metal. The pipe fabrication closely resembles that used by the Army for the pipe lines which supported invasion troops in World War II.

Units can carry 1,500 gallons or more water per minute, and may be hooked to existing water mains and street hydrants by means of malleable couplings and flexible hose.

Thus far FCDA has approved 32 storage locations, in each of which 10 to 30 miles of emergency piping will be stockpiled. Three stockpiles are in Pennsylvania; there will be additional locations within the next year.

During the war about 1,000 miles of light steel pipe were laid through the streets of London to supply fire-fighting equipment when bombs disrupted the normal water system. U. S. Army Engineers have also demonstrated that such liquids as oil and gasoline can be effectively handled by these pipe lines. In New York City, during the November air-raid alert, a crew of Auxiliary Firemen laid 1,000 feet of pipe in 21 minutes. Water from the Hudson river was piped inland to fire department pumpers, which in turn fed nine hose outlets with 80 pounds of pressure per nozzle.

In pre-disaster planning, FCDA states, each community should select waterside sites along rivers, lakes, creeks, etc., where pipe and equipment can be quickly set up. A gasoline engine capable of driving double suction centrifugal pumps is recommended to boost the water through the lines.

PRODUCTION WITHOUT PROTECTION

By Deputy Administrator JAMES J. WADSWORTH, FCDA

(Adapted from a speech made before the National Industrial Conference Board,
March 20, 1952)

IF AN ATOMIC WAR came tomorrow to our cities and our industrial concentrations, the results to industry and our war effort would be little short of disastrous. These are harsh words. They are meant to be.

It is difficult to understand why, by and large, industry has chosen to ignore the repeated warnings of our military leaders, that seven out of ten enemy planes can get through our best defenses and hit our cities and industrial centers with atomic bombs.

If just one atomic bomb drops on this country, *all* industry will feel the effects of its blast.

It is almost inconceivable that if war comes, we will be hit with anything less than a grand slam, all-out attack, with dozens of A-bombs, plus everything in the book, because the American people and American production were the two real "secret weapons" in World War II.

In Hamburg, Germany, a key industrial city, at least 60,000 people were killed and 750,000 made homeless; 12½ square miles were gutted by firestorms and 30 square miles were damaged. Just one atomic bomb on one American industrial center would do far more damage than that in a matter of *seconds*—not months.

To bring this lesson close to home, let's look at a potential Hamburg or Hiroshima of our own—the city of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh is representative of a great number of American urban industrial centers. Like each of these targets, Pittsburgh has its unique importance in our national production picture, in your production picture.

Let's assume that just one atomic bomb, two or three times as powerful as that dropped at Hiroshima, explodes today over downtown Pittsburgh. Let's assume further than there is no warning of the attack, which is not at all unlikely. As a final assumption, let's say that this metropolitan industrial area of nearly 700,000 inhabitants is caught offbase with no effective civil defense organization of its own or in the State of Pennsylvania.

Within a matter of minutes after the atomic mushroom rises over Pittsburgh, this would happen. The heart of the city—6 square miles—is in complete ruin. Another 7 square miles is badly damaged. In this area 90 thousand people are dead or dying. Fifty thousand more are injured. Great fires are raging in the damaged area. A fire storm is in the making.

Streets are piled high with rubble. The gas and water systems are badly damaged. The sewerage system is knocked out; power and telephone lines are out of order; rail facilities immobilized; arterial highways are blocked.

Pittsburgh needs at once 2500 doctors and 5000 nurses. Even before the attack, the city had far less that number. Many of these are now casualties. It needs trucks, ambulances, fire engines, earth-moving equipment and construction gear. At best, only a small fraction of the needs are available.

Local medical supplies are sufficient to last only one or two hours. Some, or perhaps most of the hospitals are destroyed, as is much of the fire-fighting equipment. Thousands of people suddenly find themselves homeless. Add this all up, and when even one atomic bomb explodes, Pittsburgh is helpless. It is completely dependent on outside assistance—which in our supposition, is yet to be organized.

Since the Russians scarcely hope to knock us out with only one atom bomb, we can expect *with certainty* simultaneous bombings of many of our industrial cities if war comes.

But If We Are Ready:

The total of death and destruction in Pittsburgh would be dramatically changed if that city, its government, its people and *its plants* were well prepared before that atomic attack with civil defense.

Let's assume, now, that the people of the city are trained and ready to protect themselves. They know what is going to happen and they are prepared to do their best. Before the bomb's dust cloud settles, Pittsburgh's Civil Defense organization is fighting back. So is the rest of Pennsylvania.

An air-raid alert system is now in

operation throughout the country. If the city had adequate sirens, it could give the warning to people and to industry. With warning, most of the people would have time to get to shelters. Fire-fighting equipment would disperse. Neighborhood wardens would be alerted. The main control center and zone control centers would perform many vital pre-attack functions and be ready for post-attack action. Dozens of other preparedness measures would be taken before the bomb drops.

Over 200,000 trained civil defense workers would move into action immediately on the All-Clear. Backing them up would be support teams and units from many miles around metropolitan Pittsburgh.

Fire fighters, police, engineers, rescue workers, first aiders, welfare teams from dozens of communities in Western Pennsylvania would be ready for action. They would be told where to report and what to do according to a pre-conceived plan.

With an adequate Civil Defense organization, Pittsburgh's first aid stations are numerous; rescue teams are already cutting people out of the debris; fire fighters and their equipment, previously dispersed, are now moving in to prevent a firestorm from developing. Wardens and police have quickly taken over and prevented isolated cases of individual hysteria from developing into a mass panic. They are moving people from the danger area to prepared reception centers.

With Civil Defense, casualties CAN BE CUT IN HALF OR BETTER. The heart of the city would still be in ruins, but there would be some survivors even in that area. Fires would be brought quickly under control in surrounding areas which would mean a high saving in lives and property. In World War II, four-fifths of the casualties from air attack came from fire.

Not only industrial plants and offices would be saved, but equally important, so would a high percentage of their skilled workers and their families.

Because of preparation and organization, Pittsburgh and its neighboring communities would be able to keep the city and its production going.

Have You Thought of This . . .

Certainly, Pittsburgh would be badly hurt. 50,000 dead and 50,000 casualties cannot be passed off lightly. But that many lives and injured would also be saved by Civil Defense preparedness.

There you have in rough terms the story of what one atomic bomb would do to one major industrial city—with and without Civil Defense.

What can each industrialist and businessman do about it? What are his duties as a citizen, industrialist and civic leader?

1. To activate an immediate, all-out program for civil defense within his own plant or business—wherever it may be located.

2. To take an active interest in the Civil Defense program of his community and his State.

Industry cannot have a good internal civil defense program if the city around it has a poor one—or none at all.

No machines are worth anything if the workers have all “taken to the hills.”

Industry's stake in civil defense is survival itself. Industrial defense can no longer be ignored—regardless of the press or importance of your other problems.

Moreover, this is one job which you *must do yourselves*. No one else will prepare your plant for you. There is a wealth of information now available on how to do it. Your city and State Civil Defense leaders are ready to back your efforts. Your labor unions are ready and anxious to cooperate.

What remains is for America's industrial leaders to act now—before it is too late.

(NOTE: A booklet “Principles of Plant Protection” is available at no cost from your County Civil Defense Director.)

RECRUITING

(Continued from page 1)

Senior Deputy, the Junior becomes the Senior, and a new Junior is appointed.

This constant rotation will result eventually in many trained Chiefs, all capable of filling responsible posts, or able to take full charge if necessary.

“None of us have gotten enough women into Civil Defense,” states Admiral McElduff, “It is my belief that the Civil Defense Reserve should concentrate first on training women, then let the women get the male members of their families to take the training.”

“The women don't yet realize how badly they are needed; I don't think they believe us when we tell them that when the chips are down the women will carry 60%-75% of the load, if not more.”

Rye, New York, needed more station wagons for its Transportation Service. They carried their appeal directly to the source of supply in an ingenious manner. They printed tag-tickets, addressed to:

OWNER OF VEHICLE LICENSE NO.

A patrolman was told the type of vehicle needed and given the job of distributing the tags. The results were good. General Huebner, of N. Y. State CD, recommends the methods of getting vehicles committed to CD use, because, he says, it:

- a) Is direct;
- b) Gets vehicles of the type needed;
- c) Allows a patrolman to select the vehicles he knows are in the area regularly;
- d) Saves postage and correspondence.

RED CROSS

(Continued from page 1)

The enactment of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, establishing FCDA, did not affect this NSRB document, including paragraph (3), regarding Emergency Mass Care problems.

In order to clarify the ARC position in this particular connection, the following Red Cross policy statement was issued on Feb. 6, 1951, by Mr. Harold B. Nearman, Vice-President and Eastern Area Manager:

- 1) Chapters are urged to accept assignments from the local civil defense organization to plan for and operate facilities for the provision of food, clothing, and shelter in the period of immediate emergency caused by enemy action.
- 2) Such assignments should be undertaken with the understanding that *the over-all responsibility remains with the local civil defense organization.*
- 3) Incidental or administrative expenses incurred by chapters in making surveys of local facilities for emergency mass care and the recruiting and training of personnel to operate such facilities may properly be met from chapter funds.

(This does not include stockpiling equipment or supplies.)

“It is recognized that variations in civil defense structure will not make it feasible to seek a completely uniform pattern of relationship between Red

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One community has set up a “Telephone Interview Crew.” Each Monday night this team reports to the CD headquarters and methodically telephones:

- a) Every volunteer who has signed up but never officially completed enrollment;
- b) Every enrolled volunteer who has not taken the Basic Training course.

“It really brings them in,” was the report. “They are amazed to realize we missed them, and they figure that in that case we must really need them.”

* * *

Where a person-to-person appeal has been made to the Chairman of all the local organizations and groups to appoint a local Civil Defense Chairman, gratifying success has generally been reported. “More than 50% of the organizations in our section have responded,” answered one report. “Moreover, the caliber of members is generally good.”

LIABILITY

(Continued from page 2)

invitee is permitted to use the premises as a shelter unless the shelter area is located in a place not otherwise open to business guests, i.e., basement rooms, storerooms, etc. In such case, the responsibility for reasonable care would then be extended to these areas.

Tenants and Their Guests

A landlord has the obligation to maintain in safe condition the common corridors, stairways, elevators, entrance ways, etc., used by his tenants and the tenants' lawful guests. Use of these areas as a shelter by a tenant would not in any way affect the landlord's liability in this regard. As in the case of business guests, if tenants and their guests are permitted to use as a shelter area those portions of the building not otherwise open to them, the landlord assumes the responsibility of reasonable care for such areas.

Recommendations

It is recommended that a written license agreement be entered into between the building owner or occupier and the Civil Defense organization which desires to designate the building as a shelter. This action will effectuate a clear understanding of the rights and obligations of both parties.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS CIVIL DEFENSE

RECENTLY a study of public attitudes on Civil Defense was conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan, for the Federal Civil Defense Administration. Facts brought out by this study should be of value to all who are working with Civil Defense development.

The study was based on 11 large cities across the nation, including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; it also included our neighbors, New York and Baltimore; as well as Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, and San Francisco. It is considered that these same conclusions can be applied to Civil Defense in municipalities of almost any size.

These are some of the findings drawn from the study:

- 1) People generally expect that America may well be in for another world war. Many look for war within a year or two. There is a preponderant belief that such a war will be of the all-out kind, with atomic weapons being used against many of our cities. Biological and chemical warfare are not considered as much of a threat as atomic weapons, but this appraisal may result from lack of public knowledge about these weapons.
- 2) People are coming to realize that Civil Defense is an increasingly urgent necessity. They understand its purpose and its meaning. Even if there should be peace in Korea, they still believe we should build a Civil Defense.
- 3) The recognition of this need for a strong CD has resulted in general willingness to work in Civil Defense. However, this willingness has not reached the point of conviction that people as individuals should join CD now. Nearly half of the people in these eleven major cities have not heard or read that volunteers are needed. This may partly explain why only one out of three adults has thought seriously about volunteering.
- 4) Considerable progress has been made in public understanding of the nature of atomic warfare and especially in knowledge of personal protection. The total amount of knowledge is still small, but nearly 90% of the people know a few simple things they should do to protect themselves.

- 5) Almost without exception, people need much more information about the dangers of total war; about personal protection from these dangers; about the importance of their personal participation in the Civil Defense of their own community.
- 6) Some of the people who need information the most are not being reached by general media. Special ways must be found to increase their knowledge and enlist their support.

The findings of the study implicitly suggest many things that Civil Defense leaders should do to develop public thinking along lines which are constructive for Civil Defense. The following stand out most clearly:

- 1) The broad base of public information about personal protection should be used for further Civil Defense education. The great majority of the population which have been reached should be reached again and again so that their education is cumulative.

These people were interested enough to read the first information given them, and this interest should be sustained both by deepening the impact of personally relevant information, and by gradually broadening the content of the information.

- 2) The impact of Civil Defense information through mass media should be supplemented by community action which makes Civil Defense real to people.

Civil Defense is more than an individual's actions to protect himself, and if the individual is to be brought into community action, the *community* program must be kept in the public's attention.

- 3) The apparent willingness of people to play a part in the nation's Civil Defense should be turned into *positive* participation.

There is very little evidence of "apathy" in people's discussion of Civil Defense. There are, of course,

many problems involved in bringing people into Civil Defense activities. Even the most favorable people will, in most cases, have to be contacted personally.

And when people have signed up for Civil Defense, they will drop out if not kept busy and interested.

The most important fact is that the public appears willing to participate in Civil Defense if shown how to do so.

There is evidence that knowledge about the existence of Civil Defense in the community is likely to carry with it greater knowledge about other Civil Defense problems. In the same way, by receiving information about one aspect of Civil Defense, people seem to learn about other aspects of the subject.

This degree of understanding of the meaning and purpose of Civil Defense shows that there is a broad base of public understanding on which to build. (The fact that two out of three people have a generally accurate notion of what Civil Defense is, leads the researchers to conclude that there is a "high degree of understanding.")

This was accomplished by using many information media, but most people so far have only very elementary information. Exaggeration of the weapons' effects is still considerable. The public seems most receptive to information which has direct usefulness to his own family.

In summary, the points which were brought out by this study would seem to indicate that Civil Defense leaders should:

- 1) Deepen the impact of personally useful information in order both to increase the growing knowledge by the public of personal action, and also to increase people's knowledge of Civil Defense generally.
- 2) Increase their efforts to give Civil Defense information to people not usually reached by conventional media. Large numbers of low income or unskilled workers are not being reached.
- 3) Supplement knowledge of personal protection with information on such things as the nature of bomb effects, problems of biological and chemical warfare, the effects of radiation, and what is being done locally in Civil Defense.
- 4) Keep organized Civil Defense real and active in the public mind.

* * *

In case of attack, "Keep cool or you may be collected".

LABOR LEADERS AND THE LOYALTY OATH

TWO CIVIL DEFENSE matters were discussed, and a resolution was adopted regarding the Loyalty Oath, at a meeting of the FCDA Labor Advisory Committee held in Washington this spring.

The Committee agreed in a formal proposal that they saw "no reason why union members should not comply as do other citizens in the Civil Defense program." They therefore adopted the following resolution:

The Act which authorizes the Federal Civil Defense Administration requires an oath of loyalty from all participating in Civil Defense. "The FCDA Labor Advisory Committee sees no reason why union members should not comply as do other citizens in the Civil Defense Program.

"Therefore, the Labor Advisory Committee recommends that members of the labor unions take the oath prescribed in Section 403 (b) of Title IV of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, limiting such endorsement, however, to the specific language of the model oath there set forth."

In further action, the Committee proposed that "all national and international labor unions be urged to send representatives to the Staff College, Olney, Maryland, for Civil Defense orientation."

Members of the Advisory Committee present were:

Representing AFL: George J. Richardson, Sec'y-Treas., International Ass'n of Firefighters; W. G. Flinn, Grand Lodge representative, International Ass'n of Machinists; William Price, legislative representative, Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council, Panama Canal Zone.

All of the above were appointed by William Green, President of the AFL.

Representing CIO: Charles F. Ferguson, Ass't Director, National CIO Community Services Committee; John W. Livingston, Vice-President United Automobile Workers of America; Desmond Walker, Sec'y-Treas., United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers of America.

All of the above were appointed by Philip Murray, President, CIO.

The four operating rail unions are represented by:

A. E. Lyon, Executive Sec'y-Treas., Railway Labor Executive Ass'n; and John T. Corbett, national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Other Committee members unable to attend were: William Green, President, AFL, W. C. Doherty, Vice-President of AFL, and President of the Nat'l Ass'n of Letter Carriers; Irving Abramson, CIO national representative; James G. Thimmes, Vice-President, United Steelworkers of America (CIO), William Pollock, Sec'y-Treas., Textile Workers Union of America (CIO); C. W. Sickles, Sec'y-Treas., International Ass'n of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers (AFL).

RED CROSS

(Continued from page 5)

Cross chapters and Civil Defense authorities in the states and communities. We do hope that an understanding will be reached in each chapter so that there is no confusion as to the responsibility for providing food, clothing, and shelter in an emergency resulting from enemy action. We are suggesting that if this has not already been done, you take the initiative in reviewing this subject with your local civil defense director, and in discussing the availability of your disaster committee to assist in the civil defense job. Where your civil defense office has created an organization to provide mass care, *no attempt should be made to promote an alternate plan.**

"Please note that the wording of the above policy statement makes it plain that the chapter committees which may be assigned responsibility for mass care activities will function entirely as a component part of the civil defense organization. They will work under the name, direction, and insignia of civil defense.

"Chapter committees will, of course, continue to be part of the chapter disaster preparedness organization, working in natural disasters under Red Cross direction.

"It is entirely consistent with the traditions of the Red Cross and with our understanding with the federal government that we make these facilities available to Civil Defense wholeheartedly and without reservation."

FCDA MOVES REGIONAL OFFICE

The offices of FCDA Region II were moved on July 1st from Richmond, Va., to the Farmers and Mechanics Bldg., High & Market Sts., West Chester, Pa., near Philadelphia.

Although Richmond is more centrally located in the Region, this transfer of Regional headquarters to West Chester emphasizes the vital importance which FCDA attaches to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh as critical target areas in the Nation's so-called "northeastern industrial quadrant."

The "Region" covers Penna., Delaware, Maryland, Wash., D. C., Virginia, West Va., and North Carolina.

The new Regional Director, replacing Col. H. R. Bettley, is Mr. J. George Breuckmann, recently Director of FCDA Eastern Training School, Ogontz. When funds are available, a 6-State Control Center will be established at the new location.

* Italics are Editor's throughout.



A student in a Red Cross Home Nursing class learns how to take a temperature and pulse accurately. Every family should know how to look after its own needs, in case the day ever comes when medical resources are strained to the ultimate. (ARC photo.)

CENTRE COUNTY

By GEORGE S. DENITHORNE, *Director*

A SUMMATION of our Civil Defense beliefs in Centre County may be expressed as follows:

- 1) We do not consider ourselves as a "target area," but rather as a Reception Centre.
- 2) Our groups should be trained for Mobile Support, First Aid, and Mass Care and Feeding.
- 3) "Featherbedding" of all citizenry is to be decried, and voluntary service emphasized.
- 4) Sabotage in any form is to be guarded against.
- 5) Civil Defense should not be made a political "boondoggle."
- 6) All expenses should be kept to a minimum, so as not to impose any burden on the existing tax structures or the financial condition of a rural County; there is no such thing as "free money."

During World War II, Centre County had a virile and enthusiastic CD organization, but like many other places, all interest and activity died out after the war. However, in 1949, the Borough of State College revived the subject on the local level. When the Federal Government resumed interest in 1950, therefore, State College and Centre County had a running start.

The Director himself assumed the responsibility of a "sales promotion" program, and stumped the County from end to end, giving talks, showing films, and lecturing to small cadres of interested individuals. He holds each political sub-division within his County responsible for:

- 1) Having a Plan, based on State Circular No. 1;
- 2) Having a Director.
(Both of the above must be approved by the County Council.)

Should the emergency arise, the County Council will hold each political sub-division responsible for the immediate operation of its Plan. Critical and unforeseen developments will be taken care of by the County Council. The County Commissioners have graciously gone along with our program by allotting \$3000.00 to Civil Defense in their 1952 budget, for organizational expenses only.

We have "problems," but we are progressing. Our purpose is to be prepared to meet emergency attack of any enemy, foreign or domestic, as well as the evils of Inflation now upon us.

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AS CAPABILITIES INCREASE

TEST EXERCISES are gradually increasing in scope as the CD fledgling wings grow stronger. Many individual cities and towns across the Commonwealth have held Test Alerts in various stages of complexity; some Counties, as has been reported previously, have reached the stage of countywide Alerts.

Late in May, three adjoining counties held an Alert at the same time. Sirens wailed the Test Red at 9.35 A.M. on Tuesday, May 27th in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Delaware Counties. Traffic throughout Philadelphia's 137 sq. miles stopped dead; hundreds of thousands of people in office buildings, in the streets, in schools, hospitals, and business houses went through their first active drill since the end of World War II; one concern evacuated 12,000 people to underground shelter in 8 minutes. Delaware County manned its Mass Care centers, exercised its Auxiliary Police, ran a County Control Center Exercise. Montgomery tested its county-wide communications system, and alerted its Civil Defense personnel.

Three weeks after the public Alert, Philadelphia held a Training Exercise for its Civil Defense force from Zone Wardens up. Each of the 47 Zone Wardens received a sealed envelope. Specific conditions prevailing in his Zone were outlined for him; he was expected to initiate the reports and actions which, under those conditions and with the given facilities, he would take locally, requesting help if necessary through his Regional Commander. The Regional Commander was responsible for his region; he, in turn, reported back to the Phila. County Main Control. An exercise "played" in this manner, starts to integrate the various branches of Civil Defense, it tests individual resourcefulness and team play, it gets the organization out of the "paper" stage into reality.

Many mistakes are made in all these City and County exercises; many plans must be reconsidered, but that is how progress is made; that is how the gradual strengthening of our home defenses can be measured.

FILM PRICES GO UP

EFFECTIVE May 1, the price of official FCDA films was increased from \$17.50 to \$19.75 apiece. Films affected by the new price are:

Survival Under Atomic Attack
Fire Fighting for Householders
What You Should Know About Biological Warfare
Our Cities Must Fight
Duck and Cover

These films are available from local Castle Film dealers, and on free loan from the State Council of Civil Defense.

DO YOU GET TWO COPIES?

BECAUSE some names have been sent to us on two or more lists, some people are receiving extra copies of the Keystone Defender each month.

Our limited clerical help does not permit us to keep an accurate, running check on all our lists.

If you are receiving duplicate copies, therefore, would you be kind enough either to let us know, or to pass one copy on to someone who will use it?

We would much appreciate this help from you.